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SPECIAL FEATURE

'SMUGGLING OF ANTIQUITIES'

(appears at Page No. 83)

Background material prepared for use at Seminar/Training Sessions which will be organised by Police at Sub-Divisional levels.

THE TAMIL NADU POLICE JOURNAL

The Service Journal of the Tamil Nadu Police Force

Issued under the authority of
The Inspector-General of Police, Madras.

The Progressive Police Officer cannot afford to be without it.

This Quarterly Review contains the ***best*** and ***most reliable*** information on police matters. Nearly all its contents are written by serving Police Officers.

CONTENTS

include:

Notes on law with judicial decisions of importance to policemen,

Statistics of crime in Tamil Nadu,

Accounts of serious crime, describing in detail police procedure and steps taken for detection,

Technical articles for policemen on criminal law, crime detection, *modus operandi*, frauds, new apparatus, photography, radio, etc.,

Instructional articles on the scientific detection of crime,

Articles on general subjects of interest to police and law enforcement officers as well as to the laymen, and

Articles on interesting and instructive police work from various forces in India and abroad.

The Tamil Nadu Police Journal is issued quarterly in April, July, October and January.

Tiger attacks D.S.P.

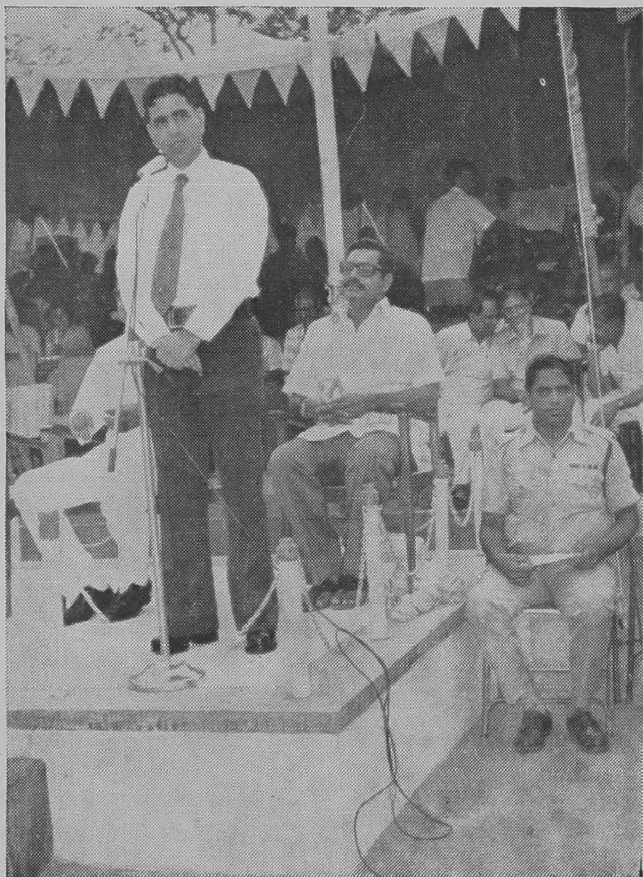


It was a narrow escape for D.S.P. Abdulla from the jaws of death. He escaped death from the claws of the tiger when it attacked him.

Recently an eleven-foot long tiger straying from the nearby jungle first attacked ex-serviceman Audiappan at Singampatti in Salem District. The Police was duly alerted. When the combing operations were on, the tiger suddenly attacked D. S. P. N. Abdullah. While he was struggling for his life, Head Constable Arumugam shot the tiger dead. In all, five persons were injured by the tiger including the D.S.P.





Second Saturday meet at Coimbatore.

Thiru R. L. Hande addressing the gethering.

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THE TAMIL NADU POLICE JOURNAL

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சென்னை, எழும்பூர் ராஜரத்தினம் ஸ்டேடியத்தில் நடைபெற்ற காவல்துறைப் படையினருக்கு தமிழக முதல்வரின் விருதுகள் வழங்கும் விழாவில் 15—9—'77 அன்று தமிழக முதலமைச்சர் மாண்புமிகு திரு. எம். ஜி. இராமச்சந்திரன் அவர்கள்— ஆற்றிய உரை

அன்புள்ள காவல்துறை தலைமை அதிகாரி அவர்களே, சென்னை நகரின் ஆணையர் அவர்களே, மற்றும் இங்கே குழுமியுள்ள கடமை உணர்வு மிக்க அதிகாரிகளே, பொறுப்பையும், நிதானத்தையும் சந்திப்பதை தனது உயிர் மூச்சாக கொண்டிருக்கிற காவல்துறையினரே, என் கடமைப்படி நான் இந்தப் பககம் பார்தது பேச வேண்டி இருந்தாலும், என் உள்ளமும் மனமும் பின்னாலே இருக்கிறவர்களையும் சேர்த்து அவர்களுக்கும் என்னுடைய பேசசு தொடர்கிறது என்பதை கூறி தாய்மார்களே, பெரியோர்களே, என் இரத்தத்தின் இரத்தமே, உடன் பிறப்புக்களே — அண்ணாவின் பிறந்தநாளான இன்று அண்ணாவினுடைய நினைவாக தரப்பட்ட இந்தப் பதக்கங்களும், பணமும், ஒவ்வொருவருடைய சிறப்பான நாட்டுத் தொண்டுக்கு நேர்மை சின்னங்களாக அமைய உதவுவதற்காகத்தான் இங்கே பதக்கத்தையும், பணத்தையும் பெற்றுக் கொண்டவர்களுக்கு கொடுக்கப்பட்டது என்பதை, தமிழக அரசு அந்தப் பொறுப்பை ஏன் ஏற்றுக் கொண்டது என்பதை நான் ஒரு சில வார்த்தைகளைக் கொண்டு முடித்துவிட முடியாது என்பது எனக்குத் தெரியும். ஆனாலும் நன்றி மறவாத நாணயமிக்க மகசளுக்கு சொந்தமான இந்தத் தமிழகம், தமிழக மக்களுக்கும், தமிழக அரசின் கடமையை உணர்ந்து செயல்படுகின்ற அனைவருக்கும் இது ஒரு நல்ல எடுத்துக்காட்டாக அமைய வேண்டும் என்கின்ற முறையில் முன்னாள் முதலமைச்சர், கலைஞர் கருணாநிதி அவர்கள் ஏற்படுத்திய இந்த முறையை நான் இங்கே முதன் முதலாவதாக சென்னை நகரில் நடத்துகின்ற வாய்ப்பைப் பெற்று அந்த ஒரு வாய்ப்பினை எண்ணி உண்மையிலேயே முன்னாள் முதல்வர் கலைஞர் கருணாநிதி அவர்களுக்கு நான் நன்றி கூறி பாராட்ட கடமைப் பட்டவனாக இருக்கின்றேன்.

இங்கே பதக்கங்களைப் பெற்றவர்களைப் பற்றி வரிசையாக குறிப்பிடும்போது 35 வருடங்கள், 33 வருடங்கள், 25 வருடங்கள், 22 வருடங்கள் என்று ஒவ்வொருவருடைய உழைப்பைப் பற்றியும், எத்தனை ஆண்டுகள் அயராது உழைத்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைப் பற்றியும் இங்கே விளக்கிச் சொல்லும்போது அதோடு சேர்த்து சில வார்த்தைகளையும் இங்கே அவர் குறிப்பிட்டுக்காட்டியிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை இந்த தமிழகமும், காவல்துறையும், நினைவில் வைத்துக் கொள்ளும் என்று நான் நம்புகிறேன். ஒவ்வொருவரையும் பற்றி இங்கே குறிப்பிடும்போது

ஒழுக்கத்தைப் பற்றி குறிப்பிட்டார்கள், நாணயத்தைப் பற்றிக் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள், கடமையாற்றலைப் பற்றிக் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். ஊழல் தடுப்பைப் பற்றிக் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். லஞ்சம் இல்லாமல்-வாங்காமல் உழைத்ததைப் பற்றி இங்கே குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். இவைகளை எல்லாம் ஒட்டுமொத்தமாக நம்-உள்ளத்தில் கொஞ்சம் எண்ணிப் பார்த்தோமேயானால் அமரர் பேரறிஞர் அண்ணா அவர்கள் சொல்லிய கடமை, கண்ணியம், கட்டுப்பாடு என்ற மூன்றும் ஒவ்வொரு மனிதனுடைய மூச்சாகவும், உயிராகவும், தன்மானமாகவும் இருக்க வேண்டும் என்பதை எவ்வளவு சிறப்பாக எடுத்துக் காட்டியிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை நம்மால் உணர முடிகிறது. தமிழகத்தில் யார்யார் எப்படிப்பட்ட பொறுப்புகளிலே இருந்தாலும் தன் நோக்கம், உழைப்பு எல்லாம், நினைப்பு, இதயத்துடிப்பு என்று கூட சொல்லலாம், அத்தனையும், மக்களின் நல்வாழ்வு என்கின்ற எண்ணத்தைச் சுற்றியே வட்டமிடுகிறது என்பதை இங்கே நான் குறிப்பிட ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். எப்படிப்பட்ட நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டாலும் — இங்கே பதக்கங்கள் பெற்றவர்கள் எந்தளவுக்கு இத்தனை ஆண்டுகள் பொறுமையாக இருந்து சோதனைகளைத் தாங்கி. மாற்றார்களுடைய தாக்குதலைத் தாங்கி அவப்பெயர் சொல்லப்பட்டாலும், துணிந்து கடமையைச் செய்து இன்றையதினம் தமிழகமும், தமிழக அரசும், காவல்துறையின் தலைமை அதிகாரியும், மற்ற அதிகாரிகளும் பாராட்டுகின்ற வகையில் அவர்கள் கடமையை செய்து முடித்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை எண்ணிப் பார்க்கும் போது ஒரு நாள் அல்ல, இரண்டு நாள் அல்ல 35 ஆண்டுகள், 30 ஆண்டுகள், 25 ஆண்டுகள் என்று சொல்லும்போது ஒரு வாலிபனுடைய வயதையும் அவன் தன் உழைப்புக்காக, நாட்டுக்காக பணயம் வைத்து அதிலே தங்களை அர்ப்பணித்து வந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை இந்த விவரம் எடுததுக் காட்டுகிறது.

தீயணைப்புப் படையைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களுக்கு இங்கே தங்கப் பதக்கங்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டன. 1,000, 2,000, 3,000 ரூபாய் என்று கொடுத்தாலும் பணத்தினுடைய மதிப்பை நாம் கணக்கிட்டுப் பார்க்கப் போவது இல்லை. பணத்தினுடைய மதிப்பை விட அவர்கள் செயற்கரிய காரியங்களைச் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று அந்த உயர்வையும் நான் இங்கே மகிழ்ச்சியோடு பாராட்ட கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன். அதே போல் பதக்கங்கள் அவர்களுடைய நெஞ்சிலே அது தாங்கிக் கொள்கின்ற நேரத்தில் அந்த நெஞ்சம் சொல்லும் — உன துடிப்பை எல்லாம், நினைப்பை எல்லாம் இதய எண்ணங்களை எல்லாம் உழைப்புக்காக, கடமைக்காக, மக்கள் நல்வாழ்வுக்காக நீ உழைத்தாயே, தியாகம் செய்தாயே அதற்கு இது அடையாளம் என்று இநத நாடு உன்னை மறந்துவிடவில்லை என்பதற்கு எடுத்துக்காட்டு என்று சொல்வது போல, அது அவர்களுக்கு மட்டுமல்ல, அவர்கள் பரம்பரையிலே தொடர்ந்து எத்தனை நூற்றாண்டுகள் கழிந்தாலும் அந்தப் பதக்கங்கள் இந்தக் கருத்துகளை வரலாற்றிலே தன்னுடைய பேரப் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு இன்னும் சொல்லப்போனால் இரண்டு, மூன்று தலைமுறையினருக்கு அப்பாலும் கூட அந்தக் குழந்தைகள் பெருமையாக பேசிக்கொள்ள இடம் அளிக்கும் என்பதை இங்கே நான் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். இவைகளை நான் சொல்லும்போது, எல்

லாம் தீயணைப்பு என்று குறிப்பிடும்போது, வீட்டிலும், வேறு இடங்களி லும் தீ பிடித்துவிட்டால் அணைப்பது என்பது மட்டுமல்ல, மனித உள்ளத் திலே ஏற்படுகின்ற நெருப்பு இருக்கிறதே, அந்த நெருப்பை அணைத்தாக வேண்டும். தமிழ்நாட்டு மக்கள் இதயத்தில் வெறுப்பு என்கிற நெருப்பு தோன்றுமல் செய்ய வேண்டும். பிறரை அழிப்பது என்கின்ற வன் முறையை உள்ளத்திலே ஏற்காதவாறு தடுத்தாக வேண்டும். அப்படிப் பட்ட கடமையை காவல்துறையினரும், தீயணைப்புப் படையிலே பணி யாற்றுகிறவர்களும் செய்து, மக்களைப் பாதுகாக்கிற அதேசமயத்தில் ஆபத்திலே சிக்கியிருப்பவர்களை மீட்டுக் கொண்டுவர இது போன்ற மிகப்பெரிய காரியங்களைச் செய்கின்ற அவர்களுக்கு இந்த அரசு நன்றி காட்ட என்றும் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதை இந்த நேரத்தில் நான் எடுத்துக் காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்.

காவல்துறையினருக்கு எவ்வளவோ தொல்லைகள் உண்டு. எந்த நேரத்திலும், எந்தப் பக்கத்திலிருந்தும் அவர்களைத் தூற்றுபவர்கள் தான் அதிகமாக இருப்பார்களே தவிர, போற்றுபவர்கள் அதிகமாக இருக்க முடியாது என்பது நாடு அறிந்த உண்மையாகும் இதை இன்னொரு இடத்தில் வேறு வார்ததைகளால் குறிப்பிட்டிருந்தாலும் இங்கே நான கொஞ்சம் ஆழமாகவும் அழுத்தமாகவும் சொல்லிக் கொள்வதற்கு காரணம் என்னவென்றுல் இவர்களை நம்பி இந்த நாடு இருக்கிறது என பதை நான் வற்புறுத்திச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். ஒரு குடும்பத் தலைவன் தவறு செய்து விட்டானேயானுல், அது அந்த குடும்பததுக்கு என்றும மாருத பழியை ஏற்படுத்திவிடும். எத்தனையோ நன்மைகள் செய்திருந தாலும், அத்தனையும் அவன் செய்த ஒரு பெரிய குற்றத்தால் மாய்ந்து போய் மக்கள் வெறுத்துவிடுவார்கள். இந்த உலகம் தூற்றுகிறதை எல்லாம் இங்கே நான் சொல்லியாக வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இங்கே ஊழல் தடுப்புக்காக பாராட்டு — லஞ்சம் வாங்காமல், நாணயமாக நடந்ததற்காக பாராட்டு. இவ்வளவு பெரிய கடமையுணர்வுகளை எல் லாம் செய்கின்றவர்கள எல்லாம் லட்சாதிபதிகளா எனறுல், இல்லை. சேர்த்து வைத்திருக்கிறுர்களா சொத்தை என்றுல், இல்லை. இவர் களுக்கு நிறைய சம்பளம் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறதா? என்று கேட்டால், இல்லை. தியாகத்திற்கு ஏற்ற அளவிற்கு ஊதியம் அவர்களுக்குக் கிடைக்க வில்லை என்பதை இந்தத தமிழக அரசு நன்ருக உணர்ந்திருக்கிறது என் பதை இங்கே நான் தெளிவாக சொல்லிக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். தமிழக அரசு நிச்சயமாக இதற்கு ஒரு வழி செய்யும் என்பதை இங்கே நான் உத்தரவாதமாக தர விரும்புகிறேன். நாட்டைக் காக்கின்ற உங் களை, நல்லவராக ஆக்கப் பாடுபடுகிற உங்களை, நாட்டினுடைய அமைதி யைக் காக்கின்ற உஙகளை வாழவைப்பதை விட வேறு பெரிய காரியம் எதுவும், எந்த அரசுக்கும் இருக்க முடியாது என்று நான் கருதுகிறேன். அப்படி நான் எண்ணும்போது அதே நேரத்தில் உங்களுடைய கடமை யுணர்வையும், இங்கே பதக்கங்கள் பெற்றுர்களே அவர்களைப்போல மற்ற அனைவரும் பெறுகின்ற வாய்ப்பினை அவர்கள் பெற்ருக வேண்டும். அதற்காக உழைத்தாக வேண்டும். உழைப்பிலே பின்தங்கி விடுவோ மேயானுல் நாம் நிச்சயமாக வெற்றியை சந்திக்க முடியாது வெற்றியை

சந்திப்பது, மற்றவர்களால் போற்றப்படுகின்ற வாய்ப்பை பெறுவது, மற்றவர்களுக்காக நாம் உயிரை ஈந்து அவர்களைக் காப்பாற்றுவது, இவைகளை எல்லாம் மற்றவர்கள் பாராட்டுகிற அளவுக்கு நாம் உதவ வேண்டுமென்றால் நாம் தியாகம் செய்தாக வேண்டும். தியாகத்திலே தான் வரலாறு எழுதப்படுகிறது.

தனி மனிதன் தியாகத்தின் விளைவாக ஒரு நாடே விடுதலை அடைந்திருக்கிறது என்பதை நான் இங்கே சொல்லவிரும்புகிறேன். மகாத்மா காந்தி என்ற ஒரு தனி மனிதர் புதுமையான ஒரு அற வழியைக் கண்டு பிடித்து உலகுக்குச் சொன்னார் என்று யாரும் சொல்லிவிட முடியாது. புத்தர் சொல்லாத அற வழி அல்ல இப்படிப்பட்டவர்கள் அறத்தைப் பற்றி சொல்லியிருந்தாலும் அனைவரும் உண்மையை கடைப்பிடிக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொன்ன முதல் மனிதர் இந்திய நாட்டின் தந்தை என்று அழைக்கப்படுகிற மகாதமா காந்தி என்பதை இங்கே நான் தெளிவாக சொல்லிக் கொள்ள கடமைப்பட்டிருககிறேன். அந்த ஒரு மனிதரின் சேவை—அவரை பின்பற்றிய காரணததால்-இந்தியத் துணைக்கண்டத்திற்கு விடுதலை பெற்றுத்தந்தது. அதே போல் தென்னாட்டு காந்தி என்று அழைக்கப்பட்ட அமரர் பேரறிஞர் அண்ணா அவர்கள் இரண்டே ஆண்டுகள் ஆட்சியிலே இருந்தாலும இப்படிததான் ஆடசி இருக்க வேண்டும், இது தான் ஆட்சி என்பதற்கு உண்மையான பொருள் என்று நடத்திககாட்டிய அந்த புனிதர் பேரறிஞர் அண்ணா அவர்கள் ஒரே ஒரு தனி மனிதனாக இருந்து பலவித எண்ணங்களை ஒனறுசேர்த்து இந்த நாட்டிலே ஆட்சியை அமைத்துக் காட்டி, அவருக்கு ஆளத் தெரியுமா என்று கேட்டவர்கள் கூட ஆச்சரியப்படக் கூடிய அளவுக்கு இப்படித் தான் ஆள வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னவர் அமரர் பேரறிஞர் அண்ணா அவர்கள் என்பதை சொல்லிக் கொள்கிறேன். அவரது எண்ணம் எல்லாம் உழைப்பவர்களைப் பற்றி இருந்தது, இளைஞர்களைப்பற்றி இருந்தது, மாணவர்களைப்பற்றி இருந்தது, வியாபாரிகளைப்பற்றி இருந்தது. ஏக போக முதலாளிகளாக இருந்தாலும், அவர்கள் நாட்டுக்குத் தொண்டு செய்ய வேண்டிய உணர்வை பெற்றாக வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணம் அவர்களுக்கு இருந்தது. அதுமட்டுமல்ல, காவல்துறையைச் சேர்ந்த அத்தனை பொறுப்பு வாய்ந்த நண்பர்களிடம் சரிசமமாக பழகி, உடன்பிறந்தவர்களைப்போல இருந்து அதே நேரத்தில் இந்தத தமிழகத்தின் தலைமகனாக தொண்டாற்றி முதலமைச்சர் என்ற பெயருக்குச் சிறிதும் களங்கம் ஏற்படுத்தாமல் பாராட்டிற்கு மட்டுமே சொந்தமாக அந்தப் பதவியை உயர்த்தி இப்போது இப்படி வாழ்ந்து காட்டுங்கள் என்று சொல்லி மறைந்தவர் என்பதையும் நீஙகள் ஒவ்வொருவரும் இங்கே நினைவுபடுத்திக் கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

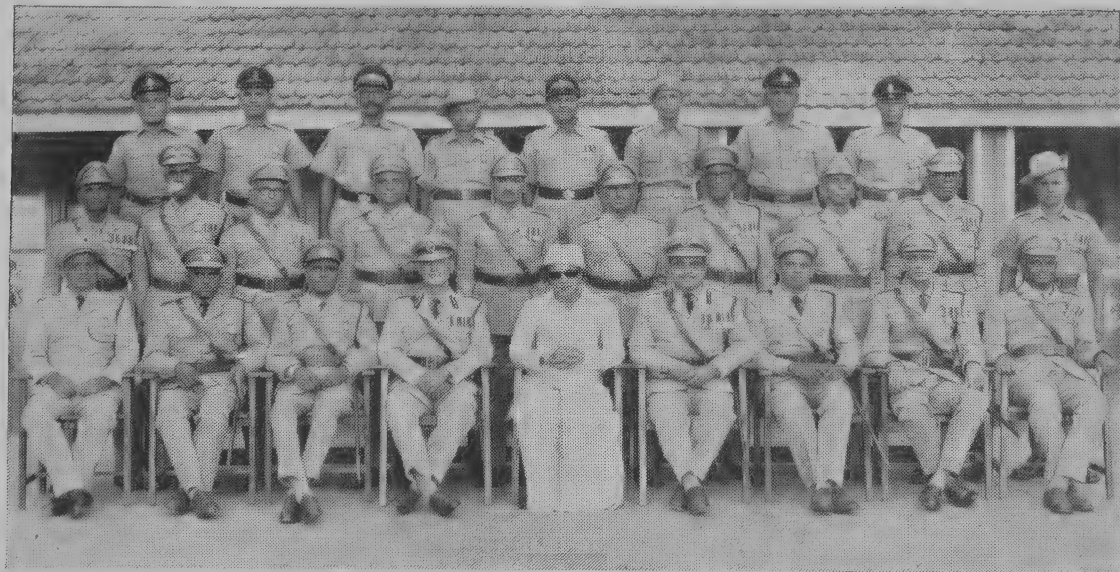
இந்த நன்னாளில், அமரர் பேரறிஞர் அண்ணா அவர்கள் பிறந்த நாளில் இந்தப் பதக்கங்களை பெறுகிறவர்கள் பாக்கியசாலிகள் என்று நான் நிச்சயமாக சொல்வேன். ஒவ்வொருவரும் காவல்துறையில் இருந்து தான் கடமையுணர்வோடு பணியாற்றவேண்டுமென்று கருதாமல், ஒவ்வொரு துறையில் இருக்கிறவர்களும் இதே வழியில், இதே முறையில் அடக்கத்தோடும், அன்போடும், அற வழியோடும், இந்த

நாட்டின் வளர்ச்சி, இந்த நாட்டின் எதிர்கால வாழ்வு என்னிடம்தான் ஒப்படைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று ஒவ்வொருவரும் எண்ணி கடமை யாற்றிட வேண்டுமென்று இந்த நேரத்தில் நான் எல்லோரையும் விரும்பி, வேண்டி கேட்டுக் கொள்ள கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன். இங்கே நடந்து வரும்போது அவர்களுடைய காலடி சத்தம் நம் காதுகளில் விழுவதை நீங்கள் கவனித்திருப்பீர்கள். அவர்கள் எடுத்து வைக்கும் ஒவ்வொரு அடியும் உண்மையை நோக்கி நடக்கவேண்டும், சத்தியத்தை நோக்கி நடக்க வேண்டும். நேர்மையை நோக்கி நடக்க வேண்டும், தியாகத்தை நோக்கி நடக்க வேண்டும். அப்படிப்பட்ட நடத்தை காலிலே மட்டு மல்ல, செய்கையிலே, எண்ணத்திலே, இதயத்திலே நாம் நினைக்கிற — நினைப்பது எல்லாவற்றிலும் இருக்குமாயின் தமிழகத்தை மட்டுமல்ல, தமிழகததின் மூலமாக இந்தியத் துணைக்கண்டம் மட்டுமல்ல உலகிற்கே கூட. நாம் உண்மையை கற்றுத்தர முடியும் என்று நான் நம்புகிறேன், இது அகந்தையினுல் அல்ல, தமிழகத்திற்கு சொந்தமான அந்த நாணயம், பண்பு, கலாச்சாரம், கடமையுணர்வு எத்தகையது என்பதை இந்த நாடு உணர்ந்திருக்கிறது. முன்னுள் பாராட்டப்பட்டவர்கள் எப் படிப்பட்டவர்களாக தமிழகத்தில் இருந்தார்கள் என்பதை நீங்கள் நினைத்து பார்க்க வேண்டும். முன்னுள் ஐ. ஜி. அருளைப்பற்றியோ இப்போது இருக்கிருரே காவல்துறை தலைமை அதிகாரி ஸ்ட்ரேசி மற்றும் பலரைபபற்றியோ நான் உங்களுக்கு நினைவுறுத்த வேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லை. ஒனறை உங்களுக்குச் சொல்வேன். தமிழகத்திலிருந்து அருள் அவர்கள் பிரான்ஸ் மாநாட்டுக் கமிட்டிக்கு அங்கத்தினராக சென்ருர் என்று எண்ணும்போது எப்படிப்பட்ட திறமை, தகுதி இந்த நாட்டிலே இருக்கிற உங்களுக்கு எல்லாம் இருக்கிறது என்பதை உலகம் காண் கிறது அதை நிறைவேற்றிக் காட்டுவது தான் உங்களது பொறுப்பு என்று சொல்லும் போது உங்களுடைய குழந்தைகள் எதிர்காலத்தில் எப்படி வாழ வேண்டுமென்று நீங்கள் ஆசைப்படுகிறீர்களோ, அப்படி வாழ வைக்க இந்தத் தமிழக அரசு திட்டமிட்டு உதவும் என்பதை நான் இங்கே தெளிவாக சொல்லிக் கொள்ள கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன். உஙகளுக்கு அந்தப் பொறுப்பும் வாய்ப்பும் பற்றிய கவலை இல்லாத வகையில நீங்கள் உங்கள் பங்கை செய்வதில் அக்கறை காட்டுகிற அள வுக்கு வாய்ப்பும், வலிமையும் உங்களுக்கு விரைவில் வெளிப்படையாக திட்டமிடடு செய்து தரமுடியும் என்பதை இந்தத் தமிழக அரசு நம்புகிறது. ஆகவே உங்கள் அனைவருக்கும் ஒன்றைச் சொல்லிக்கொள்கிறேன். உழைக்கிற அத்தனைபேரும், காவல்துறையைச் சேர்ந்த அத்தனைபேரும், ஒரு மனிதர் 10 குடும்பத்தை பாதுகாப்போம் என்று சொல்வதுபோல், இத்தனை நபர்களுக்குத் தீங்கு வராமல், எந்தத் தொல்லையும் வராமல் கள்ளப் பணம் நடமாடவிடாமல், லஞ்சம் இல்லாமல், ஊழல் இல்லாமல் தடுத்து அத்தனை பேரும் நாங்கள் கடமையாற்றுவோம் என்று நீங்கள் சொல்வீர்களேயாளுல் — இது போதாது என்று நான் சொல்லவில்லை — மற்றவர்கள் அந்த எண்ணத்தை கொண்டார்களேயாளுல் நிச்சயமாக தமிழகம் மீண்டும் இந்தியத் துணைக்கண்டத்தில் தலைசிறந்த மாநிலமாக நிற்கும், உங்களால் நிற்கவைக்க முடியும் என்பதை நான் மகிழ்ச்சியோடு சொல்லிகொள்கிறேன்.

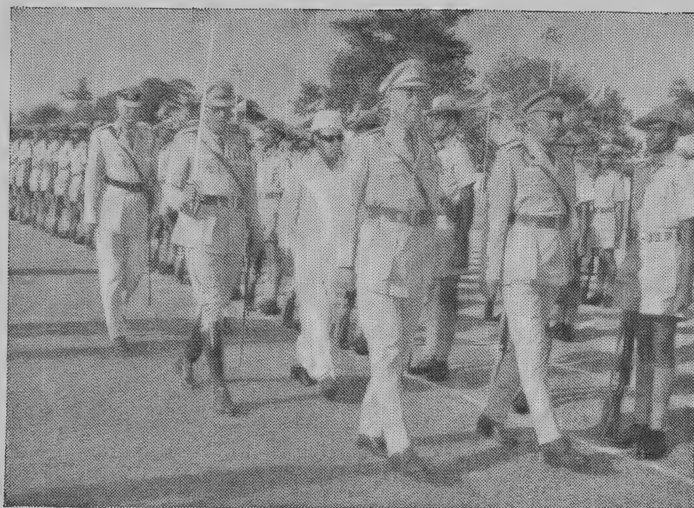
நீங்கள் என் கையிலிருந்து பதக்கத்தைப் பெற்றிருக்கிறீர்கள். அந்தப் பதக்கம் உங்களுக்கு பல கதைகளைச் சொல்லும்போது, அந்தப் பதககத்தில் எந்த உருவம் பொறிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதோ, அது உங்களுக்கு பல வரலாற்றை சொல்லும். அவைகளை எல்லாம் நினைத்துப் பாருங்கள். வழங்கியதனை பாருங்கள், வாங்கியவர்கள் கையில் வைத்து பாருங்கள். தன் குழந்தைகளை ஒரு முறை ஏறெடுத்துப் பாருஙகள். இப்படிப்பட்ட மக்கள் எதிர்காலத்தில் நம்மைவிட சிறப்பாக வாழ்வதற்காக நாம் உழைத்துக் கொண்டிருப்போம் என்று உங்களைச் சொல்லும்படி அது செய்யும் என்பதை நான் நிச்சயமாக நம்புகிறேன். வெற்றி உங்கள் பக்கம் தான் இருக்கிறது. ஏனென்றால் நாணயம் உங்கள் கையில் இருக்கிறது என்பதை நாடு நம்புகிறது. எதிர்கால வாழ்வு உங்கள் கையில் இருக்கிறது. ஏனென்றால் உழைக்கிற விவசாயிகள், பாட்டாளி மக்கள், அத்தனை பேரும் தங்கள் பாதுகாப்பிற்காக உங்களை நம்பிக் கொண்டிருப்பதால்.

ஆகவே எத்தகைய பொறுப்பை காவல்துறையினர் ஏற்றிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை நினைவிலே கொண்டு இதுவரை செய்த தியாகத்தைத் தொடர்ந்து செய்து இதைவிட இன்னும் நல்லமுறையில் ஒழுக்கத்தையும், ஒழுங்கையும் நிலை நாட்டுவதற்கு உழைக்க வேண்டுமென்று உங்களையெல்லாம் வேண்டிக் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். இந்தத் தமிழக அரசின் சிறப்புப் பதக்கங்களைப் பெற்று, பாராட்டு பெறுவதற்காக தயாராக உழைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிற மற்றவர்களை நான் பாராட்ட அந்த வாய்ப்பை மீண்டும் பெறுகிற நாட்கள் வெகு தூரத்தில் இல்லை. அடுத்த ஆண்டில் அதைப் பெறக்கூடிய வாய்ப்பில் நீங்கள் உழைக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு இந்த வாய்ப்பினை ஏற்படுத்தித் தந்த காவல் துறை தலைமை அதிகாரி அவர்களுக்கும், மற்ற அதிகாரிகளுக்கும் என் நன்றியை தெரிவித்துக் கொண்டு உங்கள் கடமை, கண்ணியம், கட்டுப்பாடு வெற்றி அடையட்டும். அண்ணா நாமம் வாழ்க என்று கூறி விடைபெறுகிறேன். நன்றி, வணக்கம்.

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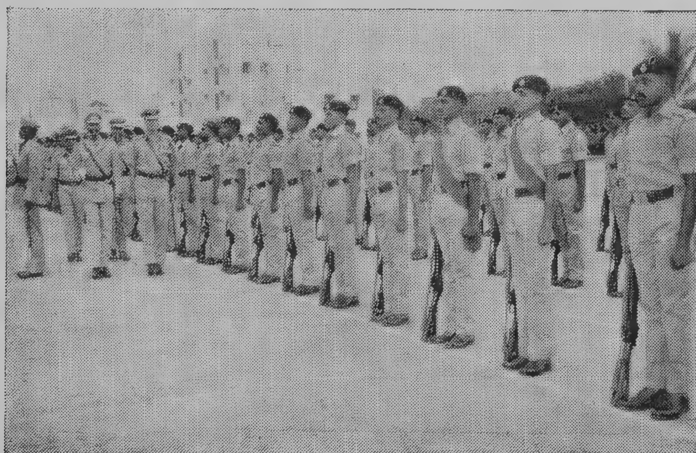


Receipients of Medal Parade.



Chief Minister inspecting the Medal Parade.

P. T. C. Passing out parade on 7—10—77



Mr. E. L. Stracey, I.G.P. inspecting the Parade.

The following is the speech of
Thiru E. L. STRACEY, I.P., Inspector-General of Police, Tamil Nadu, Madras, delivered on the eve of the Passing Out Parade of the Sub-Inspector Cadets at the Police Training College, Ashok Nagar, Madras on 7—10—1977

New Members of the Team of Tamil Nadu Police and my young colleagues,

Today you are passing out from the Police Training College after a year's strenuous training. We have distributed prizes to the prize winners and those who have not won prizes, I am sure, were not far behind in the level of training in that field.

You have been given basic training in this College and you will be given another six month's training in the field. You will learn in practice what you have learnt in theory within the walls of this Police Training College. My first piece of advice to you is to learn only what is good and turn your back sternly on all that you notice, you know to be bad. In your own way, you are going to be leaders of your Police Stations and later on your Circle and your Sub-Division and I hope, some day, in a district. If you think that your leadership rests upon the authcrity given to you by law, the insignia you wear on you and the baton that you carry under your arm, you would be very far from truth. Your leadership will depend almost entirely on your moral authority. This, in other words, is what your men and what the public know of your personal and your official life. I don't know why I try to draw a distinction between the two. Certainly in the Police Department, there is no separation of your personal life from your official. Everything that you do as a person will be known to your officials, subordinates, and to the members of the public. This will have its reaction favourable or against you depending upon how you act or how you react, in a particular situation.

Along with that moral authority must go your excellence as a Policeman, your competence in other words. Given these two,

your future, your career and most important of all, your self-respect and peace of mind are assured. You will find temptations in plenty. I have already told you that you should turn your back against them sternly. You will have to set an example to your men. You will have to be a model man in the eyes of the public. You will, in fact, have to give all the best to all men.

As I take leave of you this evening, I would like to congratulate you on your turn-out, your drill. The soft parade ground was made softer by the rain. But in spite of that your marching and your turn-out were first class and you deserve to be congratulated.

I would like to join you in offering thanks to your Director of Training, your Vice-Principal and all your " Vadyars " in indoor and outdoor, who have helped to make you up till now what you are. And there is a further making in service.

Good luck to you in the years ahead. I envy you for the service ahead of you. You are entering into an interesting life—a life full of satisfaction, and a life full of challenge—and that is more important—and a life in which you may perhaps have an opportunity to render a helping hand, more than in any other service.

Good Luck and Good-bye !

Ten Commandments of Motor Cycling

(1) Know the Highway Code by heart and put it into practice

The Highway Code is the road users' Bible and by adhering to its precepts you will do much to make our highways safe and more pleasant for all.

2. Issued under the authority of Parliament, the Highway Code sets forth rules by which all classes of road user are encouraged to govern their road behaviour. This fact must be borne in mind when giving advice to any member of the public on the proper use of the highway.

Ride according to the Highway Code and you will ride safely and well.

(2) Concentrate all the time and you will avoid accidents

3. Concentration is the key stone of all good riding. It is a primary duty but often a neglected one. Complete concentration will enable you to see and take notice of every detail. It is often the smallest detail that gives the clue to what will probably happen. If you miss such a detail, an accident, or at least, an unpleasant experience, may result.

4. Concentration will also ensure skilful handling of your motor cycle. It will prevent bad gear changes and late and fierce braking, and practically do away with involuntary skids, which are usually caused by fierce braking on bad surfaces.

Concentration assists anticipation.

(3) Think before acting

5. The theory that a good rider rides automatically is a fallacy. To the uninitiated he may appear to, but the truth is that by continually concentrating and thinking, he has raised riding to an art.

6. Every corner, bend, gear change, in fact every riding operation, is a problem which, like every other problem, can only be solved by thinking.

7. A thoughtful rider carries out every operation or manoeuvre in plenty of time and consequently is in the happy position of being able to accelerate from danger or stop to avoid it.

Think and avoid accidents.

(4) Exercise Restraint and 'Hold Back' when necessary

8. To 'hold back' is to follow at a safe distance a preceding vehicle which you eventually intend to overtake, until you see the road ahead is clear for a sufficient distance to allow you to overtake with safety. This will call for the utmost restraint, especially when riding a fast motor cycle, but never be tempted to overtake or carry out any other manoeuvre unless it can be accomplished with 100% safety.

9. By exercising restraint you automatically eliminate any tendency to impede other drivers by pulling in too quickly after overtaking, an action often referred to as 'cutting in'.

A good maxim is -- 'Whenever in doubt, hold back'

(5) Ride with deliberation and overtake as quickly as possible

10. Good riding continually calls for the making of quick and correct decisions, all of which must be carried out with deliberation.

11. Overtaking must always be accomplished in the minimum of time, so as to leave the road clear for others who may be travelling in the opposite direction, or behind you.

12. For the 'DON'Ts' often advocated in the text books substitute 'Deliberation'. A rider with a negative attitude of mind will sooner or later hesitate at the crucial moment, possibly with fatal results.

Deliberation eliminates uncertainty.

(6) Use speed intelligently and ride fast only in the right places

13. It is not always safe to ride at the maximum speed permitted in restricted areas despite the fact that the law permits you to do so. In some circumstances such a speed is definitely dangerous.

14. Where conditions permit it is best to ride at an even speed as it assists in keeping traffic moving in an orderly and constant stream.

15. High speeds are safe only when a clear view of the road ahead is possible for a considerable distance. The speed in all cases must be governed by the amount of road that can be seen to be clear. Remember that at 60 miles an hour a motor cycle travels a distance of 88 feet in one second. With many riders a second elapses between the seeing of an emergency and the application of the brakes.

Concentration and alertness are, therefore, absolutely imperative.

Any fool can ride fast enough to be dangerous.

(7) Develop your motor cycle sense and reduce wear and tear to a minimum

16. Motor cycle sense is the ability to get the best out of your machine with an entire absence of jerks and vibration.

17. It entails smooth and thoughtful operation of the controls with hands and feet. This can only be achieved if the operations are carried out in plenty of time. Motor cycle sense adds to your safety factor as you will always be in the right gear at the right time.

Good motor cycle sense increases the life of your machine.

(8) Use your horn thoughtfully. Give proper signals. Never black out your Headlight

18. Many motorists do not use their horn at all, some use it aggessively, other automatically and often unnecessarily. It is every bit as important that a person in front should be acquainted with your intentions as a person behind, yet many motorists who never omit to give 'signals' consistenly fail to give audible warning of their presence.

19. Use the signals given in the Highway Code. An ambiguous signal is misleading and dangerous.

20. Flashing the headlight at night is a very efficient form of signalling. Dip, but never black out (to black out is to

switch the headlight off entirely, causing you to drive into a field of extreme darkness because the eye cannot re-adjust itself quickly enough after the glare of the headlight) unless driving in a well-lit area. There are occasions when the use of the horn may not be appropriate, e. g. between 11-30 p. m. and 7 a. m. in a built-up area (when it is illegal) or even by day when riding at a high speed on a motorway, dual carriageway or other fast trunk road (when it may not be heard). In these circumstances an alternative means of indicating one's presence on the road may be necessary and flashing the headlight can usefully meet the need. It should not do more than that.

Give good signals and earn the praise of fellow road users.

(9) Be sure your motor cycle is roadworthy and know its capabilities

21. A defective motor cycle must never be taken out. To prevent this, check your vehicle.

22. Before attempting to ride a strange motor cycle fast, get accustomed to its controls, acceleration, braking capabilities and characteristics.

Motor cycle and rider must blend harmoniously to ensure good riding.

(10) Perfect your road craft and acknowledge courtesies extended to you by other road users

23. Roadcraft includes every phase of riding. It is something more than road sense. Many people possess the latter but do not make the best use of it owing to lack of control, inability to use the road and position their machine to the best advantage. A rider with good roadcraft knows how to avoid awkward and possibly dangerous situations. Good roadcraft not only prevents accidents, but makes riding less arduous.

24. The Highway Code urges all to be courteous; but a good motor cyclist goes further and acknowledges the courtesies extended to him by every class of road user. By doing this he sets a splendid example and does much to engender the spirit of chivalry so badly needed on our roads.

Courtesy is a great factor in road safety.

Smuggling of Antiquities

MUSEUM authorities world over met at Paris in 1970 under the aegis of the UNESCO and took a decision that whenever there is a question of cultural object in one country and another, the country where the article is, should return it to the country of origin. In September 1971, Police Officers of different parts of the country met in Ottawa and adopted a resolution.

"When requested, do everything in their power to make the property in question available to judicial authorities of the requesting country of origin in order to facilitate its identification and the prosecution of the offenders responsible."

Smuggling of antiquities has thus attracted international attention.

The earliest recorded information we have on idol theft as an organised offence is by one Dr. Durbrains, a French National of Pondicherry who with the assistance of one Thangavelu Pillai, No. 3, Duplex Street, Pondicherry and one Venkatasamy of No 83, Ayya Mudali Street, Chintadripet, Madras-2, were responsible in 1936 for smuggling a number of idols from Thanjavur District to France.

From early times South India encouraged all religions. Artistically built temples for Saivites and Vaishnavites, Buddha Viharas receiving donations from countries like China, Jain Pallis existed in many villages and towns of South India. Bronzes in these temples are unique for their life-like expression. Most of these irons or bronzes are made by an admixture of five known metals-Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead and Tin. A class of persons known as "STHAPATHIS" have been making these idols. The formula of mixture has been kept a closely guarded secret in these families. Ancient Tamil literature speaks of and prescribes measurements and details for each type of deity.

Appreciation of South Indian Art was brought about at the beginning of the Century by two eminent art critics Dr. J. H. Cousins and Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy. In recent times possession of a South Indian idol either by a private collector or a museum in foreign countries particularly in the U. K. and the United States is considered a prestige. This prompted our curio dealers to engage themselves in this lucrative trade.

South Indian icons may be differentiated from North Indian pieces by their features and their weight. The North Indian images are hollow inside but South Indian idols are heavy and solid. South Indian icons differ in their features and style depending upon the age of manufacture. We should not compare the art of Western Hemisphere such as the paintings of Rembrandt Gogh, the sculptures of Michaelangelo and Picasso with that of our bronzes. They are on a different footing altogether. The theme differs.

LAW :—

Under the Constitution of India, the responsibility for the maintenance and preservation of ancient monuments is shared as under.

(i) Ancient and Historical Monuments and Records, archaeological sites and remains declared by or under the Law made by Parliament to be of national importance. (Union list entry 67).

(ii) Ancient and Historical Monuments other than those declared by Parliament to be of national importance. Libraries, Museums and similar institutions wholly controlled and financed by the State (State list).

(iii) Archaeological sites and remains other than those of national importance (Concurrent list).

As far as Law is concerned, there does not seem to be any glaring lacuna or shortcoming standing in the way of the police in apprehending the criminals. The provisions of I. P. C. e.g. Section 380/414/34 I.P.C. are by themselves adequate to deal with the criminals. Apart from those the following specific Laws are also there ;

(a) The Indian Treasure Trove Act. This Act calls upon the owner or occupier of land from where any object of historical/artistic interest or coins or any valuable worth more than Rs. 10/- is discovered to report the discovery to Government.

(b) Preservation of Ancient Monuments Act, 1904. This Act seeks to preserve ancient monuments against their destruction, damage or removal of property found therein.

(c) The Antiques Export Control Act, 1947. (Repealed in September, 1972).

(d) The Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. (Discussed below).

(e) The Ancient and Historical Monuments (Declaration) National Importance Act, 1957.

This Act merely declares certain monuments to be of national importance.

(f) The Antiques and Art Treasures Act, 1972. (Discussed herein briefly).

The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958.

The Act of 1958 has been enacted to overcome some difficulties which have been experienced in the working of 1904 Act.

The main provisions of this Act are :

(a) Where the Central Government is of opinion that any site or ancient monument not included in Section 3 of this Act is of national importance, it may issue a notification in the O. G. by giving 2 months notice of its intention.

(b) Any individual interested in any such ancient monument or Archaeological site may file an objection to Government against such declaration.

(c) Any such monument declared by Government to be of national importance under Section 4 of this Act will be treated as a protected monument and the area surrounding it will be called protected area.

(d) The Director-General of Archaeology may purchase or take lease or accept gift of any such protected monument ; where it has no owner, the Director-General may assume the guardianship.

(e) The Central Government may acquire any of the protected areas if necessary.

(f) Under Section 21, excavation in protected areas can be carried on by Archaeological Department only.

Protection of Antiquities :

Antiquities have been defined to include :

(a) any coin, sculpture, manuscript, epigraph, or other work of art or craftsmanship.

(b) any article, object or thing detached from a building or cave.

(c) any article, object or thing illustrative of science, art, crafts, literature, religion, customs, morals or politics in bygone ages.

(d) any article, object or thing of historical interest, and

(e) any article, object or thing declared by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette, to be an antiquity for the purpose of this Act, which has been in existence for not less than one hundred years;

Sec. 25. Central Government may order that any antiquity or class of antiquity may not be shifted from one place to another without D. G. A.'s permission.

Sec. 26. Purchase of antiquity by Central Government; Central Government may, when it apprehends that any antiquity prohibited to be moved under Section 25 is in danger of being destroyed, removed, injured or misused or allowed to fall into decay, may compulsorily acquire or purchase the same at market value.

Sec. 30. Penalties— (1) Whoever—

(a) destroys, removes, injures, alters, defaces, imperils or misuses a protected monument, or

(b) being the owner or occupier of a protected monument contravenes an order made under sub-section (1) of Section 9 or under sub-section (1) of Section 10, or

(c) removes from a protected monument any sculpture, carving, image, relief, inscription, or other object, or

(d) does any act in contravention of sub-section (1) of Section 19, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.

Any person who moves any antiquity in contravention of a notification issued under sub-section (1) of Section 25 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, and the Court convicting a person to any such contravention may by order direct such person to restore the antiquity to the place from which it was moved.

Offences under clause 1 and clause 3 of Sub-section 1 Section 30 are cognizable offences which mean that Police can invoke provisions of the Sections not only when sculpture or carving or image or inscription is stolen but even removed. The novel feature of one of the provisions of this Act contained in Section 33 is that it empowers a First Class Magistrate to impose a fine of more than Rs. 2,000/- notwithstanding anything contained in Section 32 of Cr. P. C. Section 37 of this Act gives protection to public servants against the institution of any criminal proceeding or suit for compensation for anything done by him in the exercise of any power conferred by this Act.

The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904.

This Act was enacted to provide for the preservation of ancient monuments and exercise of control over trafficking in antiquities. This Act has, however, no application to the following States which have got their own separate Acts dealing with the same subject.

1. Andhra Pradesh Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1960.
2. Assam Ancient Monuments and Records Act, 1959.
3. Gujarat Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1965.
4. Jammu and Kashmir Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1977.
5. Madras Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1966.
6. Madhya Pradesh Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1964.
7. Maharashtra Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1961.
8. Mysore Ancient and Historical Monuments and Remains Act, 1962.

9. Orissa Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1964.
10. Public Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1964.
11. Rajasthan Monuments, Archaeological Sites and Antiquities Act, 1961,
12. Uttar Pradesh Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1957.
13. West Bengal Preservation of Historical Monuments and Objects and Excavation of Archaeological Sites Act, 1957.

Under the Antiquities (Export Control) Act, 1947, Section 3, no person could export any antiquity except under a licence granted by the Central Government. Under Section 4, any antiquity the export of which was prohibited was deemed to be an article the export of which has been prohibited u/s 19 of Sea Customs Act, 1878. Section 5 punished export and attempts at export of antiquities by one month's imprisonment and a fine which may extend to Rs. 5,000/- besides confiscation of antiquity in question. This Act will be repealed and substituted by the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972. On 4—10—76 this came into effect.

This Act was enacted to remove a few of the shortcomings in the existing laws to prevent fraudulent dealings in antiquities, to prevent their smuggling and to provide for compulsory acquisition of some antiquities. Some of the most important provisions of this Act are mentioned below in brief.

(i) The definition of antiquity as given in Act of 1958, has been enlarged to include "any manuscript, record or other document which is of scientific, historical, literary or aesthetic value and which has been in existence for not less than 75 years."

(ii) An art treasure has been defined as any human work of art, not being an antiquity declared by the Government by a notification to be an art treasure having regard to its artistic or aesthetic value, provided that no such declaration as aforesaid shall be made in respect of any such work of art so long as the author thereof is alive.

(iii) After commencement of this Act, no person or individual other than the Central Government or an agency authorised on work of art, prior to enactment of this Act, export of such goods was permissible only under a permit but under the new enactment, private export of antiquities etc., has been totally banned.

(iv) Henceforth (after 2 months of the commencement of this Act) it shall be no longer permissible for anyone to deal in or sell or purchase or offer for sale curios falling within the definition of antiquities and works of art without obtaining a licence from a competent authority.

Sec. 8 The Licensing Officer may refuse to grant a licence in certain cases e.g. where the applicant has been convicted for any offence under the Antiquities (Export Control) Act, 1947.

Sec. 10. Every Licence Holder will be required to maintain certain registers, records and photos of antiquities as may be prescribed by the Government and these will be open to inspection by competent authority.

Sec. 13. Under Section 13 of this Act, the Central Government may take over the trade or business of dealing in antiquities from private traders.

Secs. 14 & 15. Another very important provision relates to the registration of all antiquities to be specified by the Government by private holders, owners and possessors and intimation of all transfers of ownership, control or possession of any antiquity to Government. Under Section 19, the Government of India are also authorised to compulsorily acquire any antiquity and art treasure other than an image/idol or object used for bonafide religious observance.

All these provisions are intended to prevent the smuggling out of India of all antiquities and works of art presently in possession of ex-ruler and other agencies.

Sec. 23. Powers of entry, search and seizure can be exercised by any officer of Government, (authorised in this behalf) to secure or ensure compliance with the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 24. In cases of disputes whether a particular object is an antique on work of art or not the decision of the Director or Director-General, Archaeological Survey of India will be final.

Sec. 25. Export (or attempt to export) of antiquities or art treasures in contravention of Section 3 is a serious offence punishable with an imprisonment of not less than 6 months and which may extend to 3 years besides fine and confiscation of the object in question and imposition of separate fine/penalty under the Sea Customs Act, 1962. This is a cognisable offence and it is non-bailable and non-compoundable.

Contravention of Section 5 (carrying on trade in antiques without a licence), Section 12 (selling antiquities to unauthorised dealers or after 6 months of revocation of licence), Section 13 (dealing in antiquities even after take over of business by Government), Section 14 (refusing to register antiquity etc., with the Government) or Section 17 (failure to intimate transfer of ownership, possession and control of antiquity to Government) shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to 6 months.

Sec. 26. Prosecutions for any offence under this Act can, however, be launched only with the sanction of Government or some competent authority on its behalf and no court shall take cognizance of offence under 25(2) (3) (i.e. contravention of Section 5, 12. Section 17(2) (3), 14, 17 etc) without the complaint in writing of an officer generally or specially authorised by Government.

Section 27 of this Act empowers the Presidency Magistrate and Magistrates First Class to pass any sentence authorised under this Act in excess of their power u/s. 32 Cr. P. C.

The Principles of Police Conduct

(1) The Police must bear faithful allegiance to the constitution of India and respect and uphold the rights of the citizens as guaranteed by it.

(2) The Police are essentially a law enforcing agency. They should not question the propriety or necessity of any duly enacted law. They should enforce the law firmly and impartially without fear or favour, malice or vindictiveness.

(3) The Police should recognise and respect the limitations of their powers and functions. They should not usurp or even seem to usurp the functions of the judiciary and sit in judgment on cases. Nor should they avenge individuals and punish the guilty.

(4) In securing the observance of law or in maintaining order, the Police should use the methods of persuasion, advice and warning. Should these fail and the application of force becomes inevitable, only the absolute minimum required in the circumstances should be used.

(5) The primary duty of the Police is to prevent crime and disorder and the Police must recognise that the test of their efficiency is the absence of both and not the visible evidence of Police action in dealing with them.

(6) The Police must recognise that they are members of the public, with the only difference that in the interest of the community and on its behalf, they are employed to give full time attention to duties which are normally incumbent on every citizen to perform.

(7) The Police should realise that the efficient performance of their duties will be dependent on the extent of ready co-operation they receive from the public. This, in turn, will depend on their ability to secure public approval of their conduct and actions and to earn and retain public respect and confidence. The extent to which they succeed in obtaining public co-operation will diminish proportionately the necessity of the use of physical force or compulsion in the discharge of their functions.

(8) The Police should be sympathetic and considerate to all people and should be constantly mindful of their welfare. They should always be ready to offer individual service and friendship and render necessary assistance to all without regard to their wealth or social standing.

(9) The Police shall always place duty before self, should remain calm and good-humoured whatever be the danger or provocation and should be ready to sacrifice their lives in protecting those of others.

(10) The Police should always be courteous and well-mannered; they should be dependable and unattached; they should possess dignity and courage and should cultivate character and the trust of the people.

(11) Integrity of the highest order is the fundamental basis of the prestige of the Police. Recognising this, the Police must keep their private lives scrupulouslv clean, develop self-restraint and be truthful and honest in thought and deed, in both personal and official life, so that the public may regard them as exemplary citizens.

(12) The Police should recognise that they can enhance their utility in the Administration and the country only by maintaining a high standard of discipline, unstinted obedience to the superiors and loyalty to the force and by keeping themselves in a state of constant training and preparedness.

The above twelve principles of Police conduct were decided upon at a conference of Inspectors-General of Police and it is up to all of us to implement them in practice.

It is only their correct implementation that will enable our proper functioning in a Welfare State.

A Break with the Past

EARLY last year a silent transformation took place in the life of the ex-criminals and ex-convicts in two villages, in Coimbatore district. These persons who had suffered in the past by their misconduct and still continue to suffer a sort of social ostracism by virtue of their sordid past are limping their way to join the mainstream which is marked by their determination not to revert back to their old ways of living.

It is now about a year since the event of social importance took place. Not a single case of any of these persons departing from their chosen goal of "respectable and honest living" has been reported so far. "Will the same trend continue in the present context of changed conditions?" is a question that is exercising the mind of every one who was and is involved in bringing about this change in the life of these unfortunate people.

How this sociological change came about amongst this section of the people in these two villages—Veerapandipudur in Perianaickenpalayam panchayat union and Royarpalayam in Avanashi taluk, two notorious villages with known criminals and bootleggers—makes interesting reading. What happened in these two villages during the last 12 months must be seen to be believed, particularly by those who have known about the activities of these anti-social elements. They operated in the past beyond the frontiers of this district.

Not an easy task

The situation following the Emergency imposed by the Government, provided the State police, particularly in Tamilnadu some breathing time as it were as they had no law and order problems of a serious nature to tackle or had not to waste time waiting on VIPs, without even being able to attend to their legitimate work. The Police force took advantage of this situation, particularly in Coimbatore urban district to concentrate on measures to eradicate illicit distillation.

It was not by any means an easy task. for apart from dealing with those involved in bootlegging actually, certain hard and unpleasant decisions had to be taken and implemented to deal with corrupt police personnel with whose support, it is common

knowledge, illicit liquor trade had been flourishing all along. According to well informed sources, illicit liquor trade is a "gold-mine" for corrupt police personnel who had made money by offering refuge to the offenders.

Drastic Action

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police and the Superintendent of Police acted firmly and put under suspension over a dozen police personnel whose complicity in widespread illicit distillation near Avanashi was suspected. This drastic action and the warning that such action would be taken against anyone dealing with or having a link with distillers and bootleggers worked like magic. With the official connivance shut out effectively, the illlcit distillers and their men came out in the open pleading for amnesty and requesting the Police to help in their rehabilitation and lead them to turn a new leaf. This process of law-breakers coming out from their hideouts to become law-abiding citizens was hastened by the village social committees which were formed in different villages.

Before commencing their reformed life the bootleggers took an oath of good behaviour in the village Mariamman temple.

Though heartening, this new development brought in its wake a number of problems regarding their rehabilitation while those who were affected maintained a sceptic stance about the success of this venture and its continuance. "Who is to take up this work and how to find funds for it?" was a big question.

The district police decided to take up this work temporarily though rehabilitation of ex-convicts and ex-criminals was not strictly within their domain of duties. The police officials' appeal to the nationalised banks to come to the aid of these people treating them as "weaker sections" of the community met with immediate response from the Coimbatore Town branch of the Indian Overseas Bank and also the State Bank of India.

In Veerapandipudur about 50 families of ex-criminals were provided work in the Ambar charka centre, which is being developed further into a handloom weaving unit with the co-operation of the village social committee. Impressed by this development, the Khadi and Village Industries Department has come forward to start a number of village industries in this area to provide jobs to the unemployed and to increase the income of those who are

already employed. Hardly two years ago, the law-abiding residents of this village were even afraid of coming out of their houses after dusk for fear of the reign of terror let loose by these unlawful elements. The people were reluctant even to complain for fear of being attacked by the criminals. To-day with these new developments the atmosphere in the village has undergone a thorough change and people have no fear about the rehabilitated criminals.

Bank Loans

In Royarpalayam, the ex-distillers and ex-criminals preferred to take to dairying and they were helped to purchase milch animals with bank loans. They have taken to this new avocation with optimism and have been carrying on well. According to bank sources, the loanees have been repaying their loans promptly, while the police is satisfied that these persons have not reverted back to their anti-social activities so far and have displayed an yearning to live as respectable citizens.

Apart from these persons in the two villages, the police in Coimbatore and Nilgiris districts have also helped in the rehabilitation of a number of persons who turned criminals by force of circumstances. These include some women who were driven to the brothels by economic compulsion. The police decided to take a lenient view in respect of such persons who became victims of circumstances, though leniency was never compromised with firmness in dealing with law-breakers. The result was the case-sheets in respect of a number of ex-convicts and ex-criminals who were found to be law-abiding were closed and they were assisted in securing employment or get self-employed.

K. D. Sarasal, the vegetable vendor, Palaniswamy, who runs a bakery-cum-tea shop, Marudhachamy who is managing a betel-nut shop, Anthony of Coonoor who works in the highways department and the sixty-year old woman ex-convict who runs a firewood shop in Coimbatore are among the many persons who have been exposed to a new way of life—a break with the past—under the rehabilitation programme.

Constant Vigil

As a top police official put it, illicit distillation can be completely stopped only if firm action is taken against erring police officials and the Coimbatore experiment has established this point beyond doubt. But if this is to be sustained the vigil against

corrupt elements must be continued and massive efforts must be put in by both official and non-official voluntary agencies for the rehabilitation of thousands of persons who would be thrown out of employment and they should be assured of a decent living. The success of prohibition in any place depends largely on how illicit distillation is eradicated and the large masses of the poor are saved from their involvement in this pernicious trade.

Mr. E. L. Stracey, Inspector-General of Police, Tamil Nadu who earlier held the portfolio of I.G. of Prisons in the State for about five years recently expressed the view that "something more" had to be done to enable ex-convicts coming out of prisons to turn a new leaf. He pointed out that among the "end-products" of the jail and police administration (ex-convicts) only some were able to keep out of shady living. Thus what the police administration has done in Coimbatore is in tune with its present policy of helping such "unfortunate and poor people" to start a new life without being vindictive in their attitude.

While dealing with persons who have violated law by force of circumstances, the I.G. has said that he believed in experimentation. If the Coimbatore experiment which is crowned with success should be sustained, the police force in the State must be ensured of co-operation from the Government and various social service agencies in the formulation and implementation of effective rehabilitation programmes.

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FORENSIC MEDICINE

By

Dr. C. B. GOPALAKRISHNAN, M.D.

FORENSIC Medicine is the branch of Medicine which deals with the application of medical knowledge to the purposes of the law. Its aim, which it has in common with all other sciences, is the elucidation of truth. Its particular field of activity is that of judicial investigation, whether in civil or criminal cases. An important sub-division of Forensic Medicine is toxicology, the science dealing with poison. Forensic Medicine is primarily the concern of the medical man yet it is very necessary that Police Officers, Lawyers and Judges should have working knowledge of the subject, in order to draw conclusions from the medical reports. Forensic Medicine plays an important part in guarding the safety of each individual in the community and also ensuring that an accused person is not unjustly condemned. In very ancient days criminal trials were conducted by ordeal, the accused placed his arm into boiling water or took hold of red hot iron or allowed himself to be thrown into a pond. In the case of the pond he was judged guilty if he swam. Although several of the old codes contain matters of Forensic Medical interest, the mention of such subjects is on the whole meagre. The Greek writers, notably Galan discussed questions of legitamacy, simulated diseases, the differences between the lungs of the live born and of the foetus; and similar references are to be found in the later vedas, in the Code of Manu and in the Puranas.

Manu forbade the corporal punishment of a pregnant woman and in Vedic literature abortion (Bhruna Hatya) was a specified crime. It was not however until the 16th Century A. D. that a definite status was accorded to medical evidence in European Courts of law. In 1553 Charles V promulgated the code bearing his name, Constitutao Criminalisis Carolina — which has been called "the Dawn of Legal Medicine". In it the Magistrate is directed to obtain the opinions of medical men in trials in which death was alleged to have occurred as a result of criminal causes. This new Department of study was known as State Medicine in Germany, and as legal medicine in France and in Great Britain as Medical Jurisprudence. The First Systematic

treatise on the subject in English appeared in 1787 in Dr. Parr's "Elements of Medical Jurisprudence".

In 1801 the first chair of Medical Jurisprudence in Great Britain was established in the University of Edinburgh, the first incumbent being Dr. Duncan. The development of the new study was largely due to the labours of Orphila the Spaniard, of Tardien of Paris and of Casper of Berlin, and before 1850 the Classics of Christison of Edinburgh and of Taylor and Guy of London had firmly established the reputation of the British School. Shortly after this date India possessed Norman Chever's Pioneer Manual. At the present day the importance of the subject is so well recognised that its study forms an essential part of the medical course of every University.

Expert medical testimony is important in every country. It is often the only trustworthy evidence on which hangs the liberty or life of a human being. The law often requires medical men to assist it in laying bare the facts in connection with offences against the person or rights of the individual, or of the community. The most important factor in this process of law has been the contribution of science to the reconstruction of crime. A medical man is liable to be called upon at any time to give evidence as a medical jurist. It is consequently advisable that he should learn to look from the medico-legal standpoint upon such of his cases as may possibly become the subject matter of judicial investigation. Medico-legal investigation constitutes the source from which the Judge draws the fact on which he is going to base his opinion and give his judgment. Scientific data cannot contradict each other and they are excellent witnesses that cannot be purchased. Scientific investigation establishes real proofs. A medical officer should show frank disinterest in prosecution or defence under cross-examination. There should be no desire to bind anyone to secure a conviction at any cost. The aim should be prosecution of truth in the maintenance of law and order, the bringing to justice of those responsible for crime. Forensic medicine is a vast subject and requires a good knowledge of Anatomy, Medicine Surgery, Mental diseases, Toxicology and other allied subjects. A murder occurs and the dead body is sent to the medical officer for autopsy. Later he is called upon to attend the court of law, to depose whether the said person died as a result of the injuries sustained, what kind of weapon was used, when were the injuries inflicted, how long the victim

survived after receiving the injuries, the power of locomotion and speech after the wounding. To answer all these questions the medical officer requires a good knowledge of Forensic Medicine. The judge depends on the evidence given by the medical officer to decide whether the accused is guilty or innocent. The question of homicide is to be determined by considering the cause of death, the actual violence, its nature and extent, the situation and direction of the wound. Another example is poisoning in which Forensic Medicine plays an important part. Of all forms of murder, poisoning is the most cruel and one of the most difficult to prove. A successful murder by poisoning is one that is not recognised as a crime and the body is buried without suspicion being roused. This is the case where the words crime detection have their true meaning for unless the death is detected as a crime it will not be investigated. A charge of murder by the administration of poison does not fall in the category of cases in which human life is taken and in which it may be open to the judge to say that the crime committed is not murder but something less. In poisoning cases there is no such alternative open to the judge. If the accused is found guilty he must be found guilty of murder. From a knowledge of Forensic Medicine the medical officer will be able to answer the following questions in a court of law. (1) Is the death the result of poisoning ? (2) What kind of poison was used ? (3) How long before death was the poison administered ? (4) How was it given ? (5) Is it possible that from the form and the amount of poison it might have been given for medical treatment ?

One may sometimes be confronted with false allegations as per instance a case of a woman who alleges that she has been raped by a man. On examination the medical officer may not find anything to suggest that she has been raped.

The forensic pathologist assumes a most important role in this handling of the medico-legal autopsy. This is a far more specialised matter than the purely medical autopsy whose performance bears no relationship, generally to the kinds of problems often encountered in death by foul play. The manner of death and the question of murder–versus–suicide–versus–accident–for example fall within the domain of the forensic pathologist. Although forensic medicine occupies a minor place in the undergraduate curricula, it is of profound importance as a post-graduate discipline. The teacher should not be content to restrict himself to imparting information on mere facts to

teaching tabloid formulae which will only enable the student to pass an examination in the subject. Modern medical teaching must be liberal and aim to set a high intellectual standard in order to bear the fruits of what Sir Richard Livingstone called 'the philosphy of the first rate': He must teach also the principles of clear thinking, of observation and inference – a capacity for thought and judgment.

Cardinal Newman put this principle in his own lucid style 100 years ago writing of his pity for those earnest but ill-used persons who are forced to load their minds with a score of subjects against an examination, who have too much on their heads to indulge themselves in thinking or investigation, who devour premises and conclusions together with indiscriminate greediness. No such load should ever be placed on the willing back of the student.

Who shall teach Forensic Medicine: The teaching should not be entrusted to those without aptitude and a liking for it; teachers must have affection for student and concern for their future. It is not merely what is taught but how it is taught.

The teacher should have had training in Pathology and Forensic medicine, have studied and practised Forensic medicine; and above all, should have a profound interest in the future needs of the student. We must not neglect in teaching those basic facts which can be illustrated from either fresh material or autopsy to use every ancillary method available. We have here the advantage of departments of photography and medical illustration which have taken great pains to supply our needs in the newer 35 mm. colour slides in films and in teaching graph, poster and chart. There are in no sense alternatives to good personal teaching; they are teaching aids designed to help those whose memory is predominantly visual. The same principles apply to autopsy demonstrations and cinematography, to provisions of museums and exhibitions on subject of medico-legal interest; these are all ancillary methods of instruction. Behind all must always stand those text books on the subjects which will disseminate through the world the teaching of some of our best remembered authorities. Especially doctors tend to make bad witnesses because they tend to know so little about the legal side of medicine. It should be the aim of those who teach forensic medium to the student to see that he is better prepared for his inevitable contact with legal machinery when he goes into general practice. I think that the student is so engrossed with the immediate prospect of examinations to realise how

important his training in Forensic Medicine will be to him when he goes out of the college for he is still at the stage of only considering the likelihood of a question in his final papers.

I firmly believe that teaching must be dogmatic but I also believe that personal experience makes the deepest impressions. The teacher must impress the student of the absolute importance of what he is being taught and I believe that he should start every lecture by saying 'This situation or some thing very similar is one in which you are almost certain to be placed at some point, and unless you profit by my experience and remember how to handle the situation you will find yourselves bewildered at the time and resentful later on at the perfectly justifiable cross-examination.

In the cases of the police who normally are the first to come into contact with the crime emphasis is given to the following points : They have to know how to handle its various elements i. e. the criminal, the victim and the scene of the crime; what to touch and what not to touch; what to look for, how to handle things seized, to whom to send them and what to ask for.

Co-operation between the police and the medical officer is necessary if the best results are to be obtained. The police should enlighten the medical officer about the circumstances of the case. They must bear in mind that the medico-legal examination is not the matter of guess work but of team work. The law students require to know the extent and limitations of scientific methods and investigations ; the significance of medico-legal conclusions whether these are directly or indirectly definite or whether they are by exclusion or by presumption.

By this method amongst others, we try to promote a sympathetic understanding between the judiciary and the medico-legal expert. I would suggest that all Universities and Police Training Colleges should hold periodic refresher courses in Forensic Medicine which could include the study of toxicology and medico-legal psychiatry. Not only would this raise the standard of learning and increase the number of experts available but it would also encourage research in this field. In any case, I am sure you will agree with me that the State has a duty to make experts available in all districts, in much the same way as the medical officers of health is now avilable. The forensic expert is no less essential in the cause of justice than is the medical officer of health in the maintenance of public health.

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POLICE PUBLIC JOINT SPORTS MEET

Salem, July 11.

The new scheme introduced by the Tamil Nadu Police Department to develop cordial relationship between the Public and the Police by organising Sports and Games Meet on the second Saturday of every month, got off to a flying start in the district yesterday. In 20 centres of the district, about 15,000 dersons witnessed the sports organised by the Police in which 1,630 persons including about 200 policemen participated. Mr. S. Ramani, Superintendent of Police said in all the sub-divisional headquarters and police circle headquarters matches in volleyball and kabadi were held along with events like javelin throw, discus, tug-of-war, long jump, high jump, 100 m and 1,500 m. It was a pleasant surprise for the public to see Policemen organising voluntarily such events for the public and in a few places the police teams were also beaten by the public.

— By Courtesy

The Hindu, 12—7—77.

Every month the I.G. issues a memorandum in connection with the organisation of the Police-Public sports meets at all levels.